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Item 12(e) of the provisional agenda
Matters relating to finance
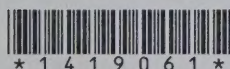**Fifth review of the Financial Mechanism**

Second annual report to the Conference of the Parties on the operation of the registry of nationally appropriate mitigation actions

### Note by the secretariat

Summary

This document contains information on the operation of the registry of nationally appropriate mitigation actions in 2014. It summarizes information on the operation of the registry and the related activities undertaken and challenges faced by the secretariat. It also presents an analysis of the information recorded in the registry as at 1 September 2014.

Contents

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1.   The Conference of the Parties (COP) at its sixteenth session decided to establish a registry to record nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) seeking international support, and to facilitate the matching of financial, technology and capacity-building support with these actions.[1] The COP invited:

(a)   Developing country Parties to submit to the secretariat information on NAMAs for which they are seeking support, along with estimated costs and emission reductions, and the anticipated time frame for implementation;[2]

(b)   Developed country Parties to submit to the secretariat information on support available and provided for NAMAs.[3]

2.   At its seventeenth session, the COP decided that:[4]

(a)   The registry should be developed as a dynamic, web-based platform managed by a dedicated team in the secretariat;

(b)   Participation in the registry should be voluntary, and only information submitted expressly for inclusion in the registry should be recorded;

(c)   The registry should be structured in a flexible manner that clearly reflects the full range of the diversity of NAMAs and a range of types of support.

3.   At the same session, the COP invited developed country Parties, the entity or entities entrusted with the operation of the Financial Mechanism, including the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund, multilateral bilateral and other public donors, and private and non-governmental organizations in a position to do so, to submit to the secretariat, as appropriate, information on financial, technology and capacity-building support available and/or provided for the preparation and/or implementation of NAMAs.

4.   In addition, the COP requested the secretariat to provide information on the operation of the registry to the COP annually in order to inform the discussions on the Financial Mechanism.[5] It noted that this mechanism could make use of information available in the registry when considering the provision of support for the preparation and implementation of individual NAMAs that are seeking support.[6]

B. Scope of the note

5.   This report presents an overview of the improvement and operation of the registry in 2014. It is divided into two parts, as follows:

(a)   Chapter II summarizes information on the improvement of the registry and the main challenges faced during the second year of its operation, and provides a summary of the secretariat's efforts to support users of the registry;

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[1] Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 53.
[2] Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 54.
[3] Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 55.
[4] Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 45.
[5] Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 52(b).
[6] Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 53.

(b)   Chapter III presents an analysis of information relating to the operation of the registry, including on its user base, NAMAs and support for NAMAs recorded in the registry.

II.   Operation of the registry in 2014

A.   Further improvements of the registry[7]

6.   The fully functional web-based registry has been accessible to registry users and the general public since its deployment in October 2013. In 2014 the secretariat identified the need for and implemented a number of improvements in the registry on the basis of experiences with the registry and input from registry users:

(a)   The main interface of the registry was modified to highlight the support provided to NAMAs from recorded sources of support. Under this modification, Parties associated with each source of support are listed both on the registry home page and in the listings of support available;

(b)   A NAMA registry workflow overview module was added to the registry to allow the NAMA and registry team to have a comprehensive overview of the registry activities and anticipated workload. The key benefits of this improvement are faster provision of support to users, improved efficiency within the secretariat and reduced risks to the long-term sustainability of the registry;

(c)   A data export tool module was added to the registry, which allows the export of all relevant data into a Microsoft Excel spread sheet. Currently this feature is available only to the secretariat; however, it will be made available to all users in the future, upon request.

B.   Efforts of the secretariat to support users of the registry

7.   To facilitate the effective use of the registry, the secretariat has identified, categorized and provided different types of access rights:

(a)   **NAMA approvers** (one per developing country) have full access rights to the registry and can create, edit and approve NAMA entries;

(b)   **NAMA developers** have the right to create NAMAs for a given country and edit their own entries. Each developing country may grant as many NAMA developer rights as deemed necessary;

(c)   **Support editors** may create entries for financial, technology or capacity-building support available for NAMAs. Typically, these rights are provided to developed country Parties and multilateral, bilateral or other organizations that provide support to NAMAs.

8.   With a view to supporting users of the registry, as requested by decision 16/CP.18, paragraph 11(c), the secretariat undertook the following activities during the reporting period:

(a)   Formulated and implemented an outreach strategy to promote the use of the registry among Parties and support providers by communicating to them the potential role

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[7]   The history of the registry's development and deployment is summarized in document FCCC/CP/2013/INF.2, chapter II.A.

of the registry in showcasing information on mitigation action and support and the associated benefits of recording this information in the registry. The outreach activities initially focused on how to increase the number of entries from support providers and on recording in the registry the matching of NAMAs with the support available in the registry. A separate report on outreach activities has been prepared for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI);[8]

(b)   Organized a forum to build capacity of NAMA registry users through in-person events held at NAMA regional workshops,[9] and organized side events on the NAMA registry during sessions of the COP and the subsidiary bodies;

(c)   Provided day-to-day technical support and guidance to registry users as and when requested;

(d)   Regularly updated the NAMA and registry website[10] to provide general information and access to the registry.

C.   Challenges in the operation of the registry

9.   In operating the NAMA registry, the secretariat aims to ensure: firstly that the platform functions in accordance with the best technical standards; secondly that the users receive the support they need to record and access information; and finally that the information in the registry is reliable.

10.   During the reporting period, the secretariat has identified the following challenges:

(a)   Limited use and low level of participation: despite outreach activities, the registry still saw limited use and a low level of participation. It still lacks a critical mass of information, which would increase the opportunities for matching NAMAs with support, and for the recognition of NAMAs. To date, the registry contains 10 entries on support and 51 NAMA entries. Potential reasons for the low level of participation could include that the persons with access rights are not always involved in the NAMA development cycle, limited awareness and capacity, concerns regarding the legal nature of NAMAs recorded in the registry and limited awareness of the importance and benefits of the registry;

(b)   Improving information accuracy and completeness: registry content needs to be reliable and complete for the registry to be effective. As noted in chapter III below, limited information is available on some aspects of registry entries (e.g. incremental costs of NAMAs), and some information may not always be accurate (e.g. some of the quantitative data within the templates). The limited follow-up by registry users regarding information that has been recorded for some entries is rendering some available information out of date. The amount of information recorded on support available is still relatively limited;

(c)   Limited feedback from Parties and entities; such user feedback could help the secretariat to improve the registry;

(d)   Limited awareness of the potential and benefits of the registry: as a result of the outreach interventions by the secretariat, some NAMA submitters and support providers realized the potential and usefulness of the entries made in the registry. However, a majority of potential registry users still do not understand how to use the registry or its role or importance.

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[8]   FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.24.

[9]   More information on these workshops is available at <http://unfccc.int/focus/mitigation/items/7429.php>.

[10]   <http://unfccc.int/cooperation_support/nama/items/7476.php>.

11.   In order to address these challenges, it is recommended that Parties and others who may benefit from the registry:

(a)   Find ways to increase their level of participation in the registry, including obtaining access rights and creating registry entries. For developing country Parties the ability to decentralize the preparation of NAMAs through the provision of NAMA developer access rights at the national level may be one way to achieve this. Parties could identify other organizations that are directly involved or have a potential role in NAMA development and provide them with NAMA developer access rights to submit NAMAs for recording in the registry through a dedicated focal point in the country. Parties could launch outreach, awareness and capacity-building activities for such potential NAMA developers;

(b)   Take steps to ensure that their entries in the registry are accurate, complete and up-to-date;

(c)   Assign responsibility to a dedicated person for the purposes of recording information in the registry and following up on registry activities, including checking on the possibility of matching action with support.

D.   Future activities

12.   SBI 40 requested the secretariat to arrange annual technical briefings in conjunction with the meetings of the subsidiary bodies and, in this regard, prepare written information, including an update to document FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.10, to allow for an exchange of views on updated information on NAMAs and support for NAMAs in the registry, including the extent of matching between them.[11] During these briefings Parties may wish to put forward their ideas, concerns and suggestions with a view to making the registry a success. Parties may also wish to continue to provide the secretariat with suggestions for improving the registry, with their related capacity-building needs and to make use of relevant technical resources.

13.   In 2015 the secretariat will focus on engaging and supporting Parties and entities in the effective and increased use of the registry. Particular emphasis will be placed on the submission and recording of quality NAMA entries, on increasing the number of entries on support and on the matching of NAMAs with the support recorded in the registry. The secretariat will continue raising awareness of the platform, encouraging and supporting users and undertaking outreach activities with potential providers of support, including multilateral and bilateral agencies and banks, and the private sector. This will be achieved, subject to the availability of funding, through a combination of targeted capacity-building, outreach and communication activities, such as:

(a)   Revising the user's manual to cover the basic technical elements of the registry platform and providing guidance on filling in the fields in the registry platform;

(b)   Developing other technical materials including baseline scenarios, measurement, reporting and verification and finance;

(c)   Developing technical materials on the use of the registry, such as a glossary of NAMA technical terms, fact sheets, frequently asked questions, information on access rights and examples of country-level approaches to the use of the registry;

(d)   Supporting registry users in entering information on new NAMAs and updating information on recorded NAMAs in the registry;

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[11] FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraph 42.

(e)   Assisting NAMA developers in finding support by promoting NAMAs and facilitating networks and relationships between NAMA developers and support providers;

(f)   Contacting proponents of each individual NAMA entry in the course of 2015 to update information on their NAMAs;

(g)   Using online communication tools (e.g. webinars, mailing lists, online discussion) as well as in-person events (e.g. dedicated forums/sessions during NAMA regional workshops, events during sessions of the COP and the subsidiary bodies, and events organized by partners) to build the capacity of registry users, share knowledge on registry use, and highlight best practices in NAMA preparation and the matching of NAMAs with support.

14.   The registry users may wish to provide the secretariat with feedback and suggestions with a view to further improving, developing and deploying the platform in 2016.

III.   Analysis of information relating to the operation of the registry

15.   This analysis is divided into two main categories:

(a)   The level of participation in the registry;

(b)   NAMA entries, the support available for NAMAs and the matching of NAMAs with the support sources recorded in the registry.

16.   When considering the information contained in this report, Parties and other stakeholders may wish to take note of the following:

(a)   The report takes into account only the information recorded as at 1 September 2014;

(b)   Each NAMA entry contains information developed independently by the proponent of such action using self-determined assumptions, standards and methodologies; therefore, the results of the analysis should be seen as approximate whenever sums or averages are presented;

(c)   For ease of comparison, all financial figures have been converted into United States dollars; these conversions are approximate owing to exchange rate fluctuations;

(d)   Since not all registry entries are complete, some of the analyses are based on a sample size smaller than the total number of NAMAs submitted. For this reason, the conclusions drawn are not necessarily representative of the complete set of NAMAs;

(e)   The secretariat has not sought to classify entries in the registry beyond the classifications selected in the registry input templates by registry users. Some entries have been in the registry for quite some time. Hence some recorded information may be out of date.

A.   Participation in the registry

17.   This section contains an analysis of the nature of participation in the registry.
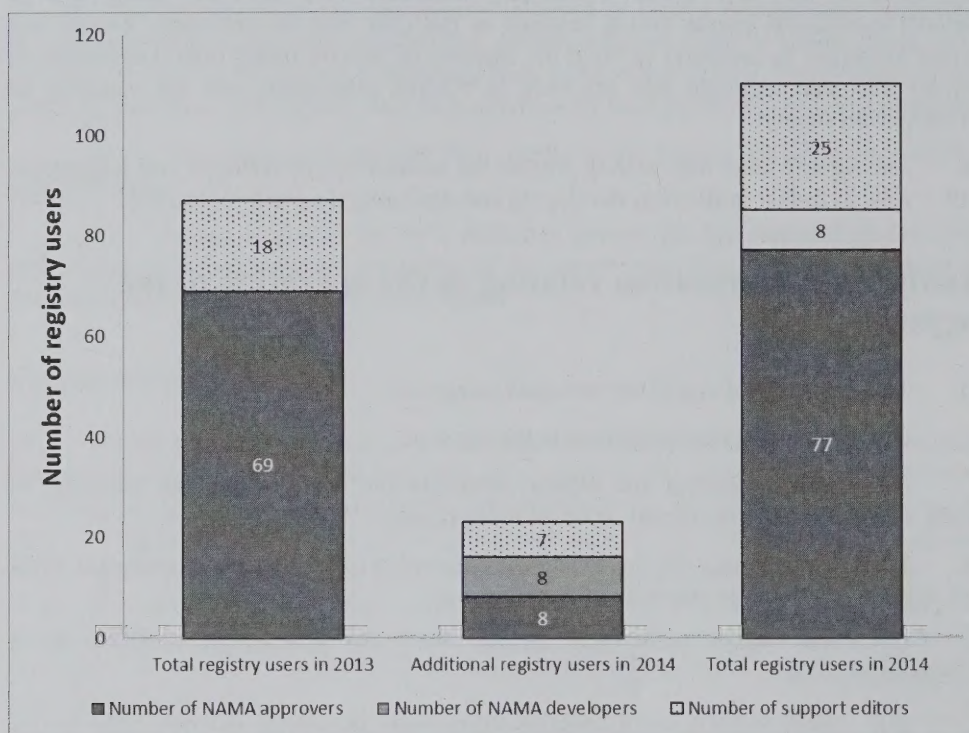
1.   Overview of the distribution of access rights

18.   As at 1 September 2014, a total of 110 access rights have been distributed, compared with 87 in the previous year. Figure 1 provides a comparison of the number of registry

users on 1 September 2013 and on 1 September 2014. The number of registry users has increased by 26 per cent in 2014 compared with the previous year. An additional 23 registry users requested and were granted access rights in the second year of operation of the registry.

Figure 1
Comparison of the number of registry users in 2013 and 2014

Abbreviation: NAMA = nationally appropriate mitigation action.

19.   21 per cent of NAMA approvers recorded entries in the registry in 2014, up from 13 per cent in the previous year. In the case of support editors and NAMA developers, the recorded entries have increased from 22 to 40 and 0 to 25 per cent, respectively, compared with 2013. Tables 1 and 2 provide an overview of participation in the NAMA registry as at 1 September 2013 and 1 September 2014, using the number of entities with access rights and the number of registry entries as proxies for participation.

Table 1
Number of registry users by user type and year

Registry user type	2013	2014
NAMA approvers	69	77
NAMA developers	-	8
Support editors	18	25
Total	87	110

Abbreviation: NAMA = nationally appropriate mitigation action.

Table 2
Per cent of registry user by type and year

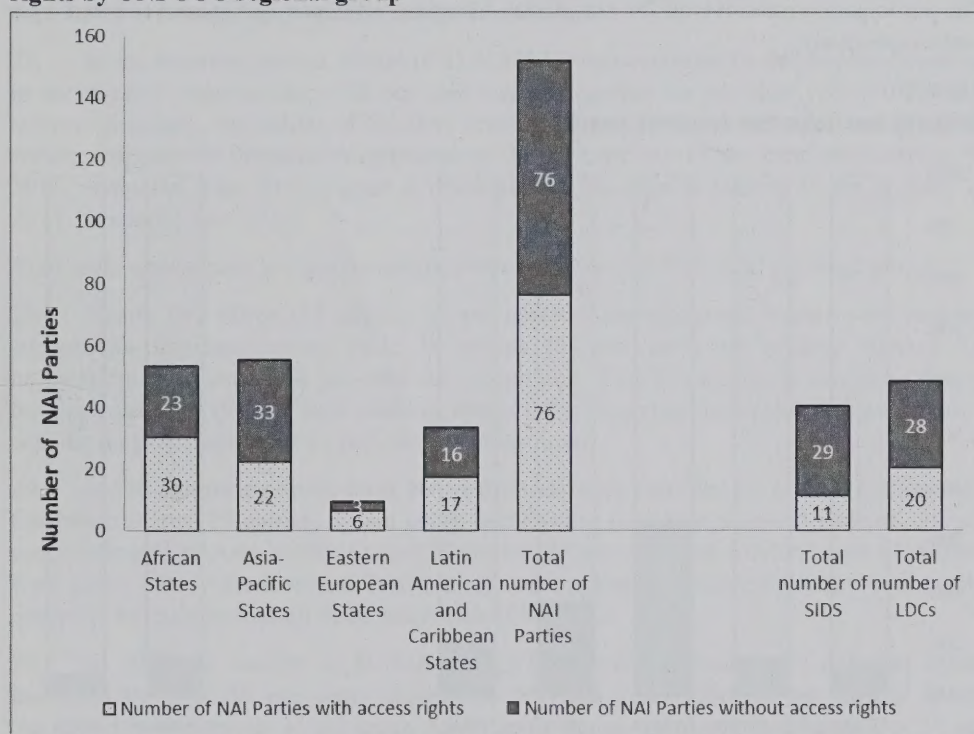| Registry user type	2013	2014
NAMA approvers with recorded entries	13	21
Support editors with recorded entries	22	40
NAMA developers with recorded entries	-	25

Abbreviation: NAMA = nationally appropriate mitigation action.

2. Access rights for nationally appropriate mitigation action approvers

20.   Out of the 152 developing country Parties, 76 have requested access rights for the registry. In the case of UNFCCC regional group, between 28 and 67 per cent of Parties per group have requested and have been granted access rights. Figure 2 shows the distribution of developing country Parties with and without access rights by UNFCCC regional group, as well the number of small island developing States (SIDS) and the least developed countries (LDCs) with and without access rights.

Figure 2
Registry participation: nationally appropriate mitigation action approver access rights by UNFCCC regional group

Abbreviations: NAI = non-Annex I, LDCs = least developed countries, SIDS = small island developing States.

3. Access rights for nationally appropriate mitigation action developers

21.   Eight NAMA developers were granted access rights in 2014. This may result in the level of participation in the registry being raised in 2014 through the preparation and submission of NAMAs by the increased number of NAMA developers.

4.   Access rights for support editors

22.   As at 1 September 2014, the registry contained a total of 25 support editor entities. The secretariat granted access rights to an additional seven support editors in 2014, representing a 39 per cent increase against the previous year.
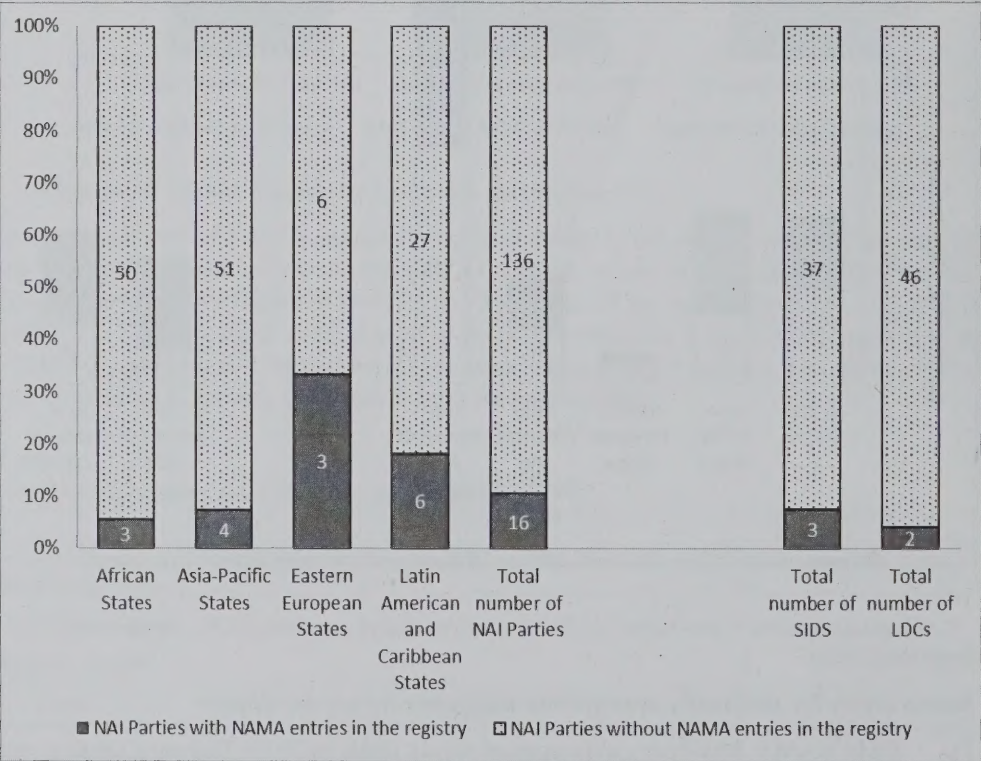
5.   Registry participation as indicated by nationally appropriate mitigation action entries

23.   Participation in the registry can also be assessed by comparing the number of entries against the number of access rights that have been granted. While Parties or organizations may have requested access rights, this does not necessarily indicate participation, as not all have recorded information in the registry.

24.   Figure 3 shows a different measure of participation in the registry: the number of Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) that have created entries in the registry. Each Party, participating or not, is counted as one entity. The number of entries that have been recorded for a Party is disregarded.

25.   In most regions less than 20 per cent of non-Annex I Parties have recorded NAMAs in the registry, with the exception of Eastern European States (three entries, 33 per cent). This region is followed by Latin American and Caribbean States (six entries, 18 per cent), Asia-Pacific States (four entries, 7 per cent) and African States (three entries, 6 per cent). The participation rates overall for non-Annex I Parties, SIDS and LDCs are 11, 8 and 4 per cent, respectively.

Figure 3
Registry participation (registry entries)

Abbreviations: NAI = non-Annex I, LDCs = least developed countries, SIDS = small island developing States, NAMA = nationally appropriate mitigation action.

B. Entries in the registry of nationally appropriate mitigation actions and entries on support for them

26. This chapter presents an analysis of the contents of the registry. More specifically, it looks at the number of entries recorded as well as the information included in all the entries. The analysis distinguishes between the following entries:

(a) **NAMAs seeking support for preparation** are NAMAs which would require resources to facilitate development from a rough concept to a well-defined proposal;

(b) **NAMAs seeking support for implementation** are well-defined NAMAs with detailed information on objectives, specific activities, costs, support needs and deliverables;

(c) Other NAMAs, for recognition, are NAMAs for which the proponent country is not seeking any financial, technology or capacity-building support. They should also be well defined, with detailed information on objectives, specific activities, costs and deliverables;

(d) **Information on support** comprises entries with information on financial, technology and capacity-building support for NAMAs.

1. Entries of nationally appropriate mitigation actions

27. In the reporting period, a total of 51 NAMAs were recorded by developing countries in the registry, representing a 28 per cent increase against the previous year (40 NAMA entries). Similarly, the entries of NAMAs seeking support for implementation and NAMAs seeking support for preparation increased by 38 per cent and 17 per cent, respectively, in 2014, compared with 2013. Figure 4 illustrates the increase in activity in the registry in 2014, compared with 2013.
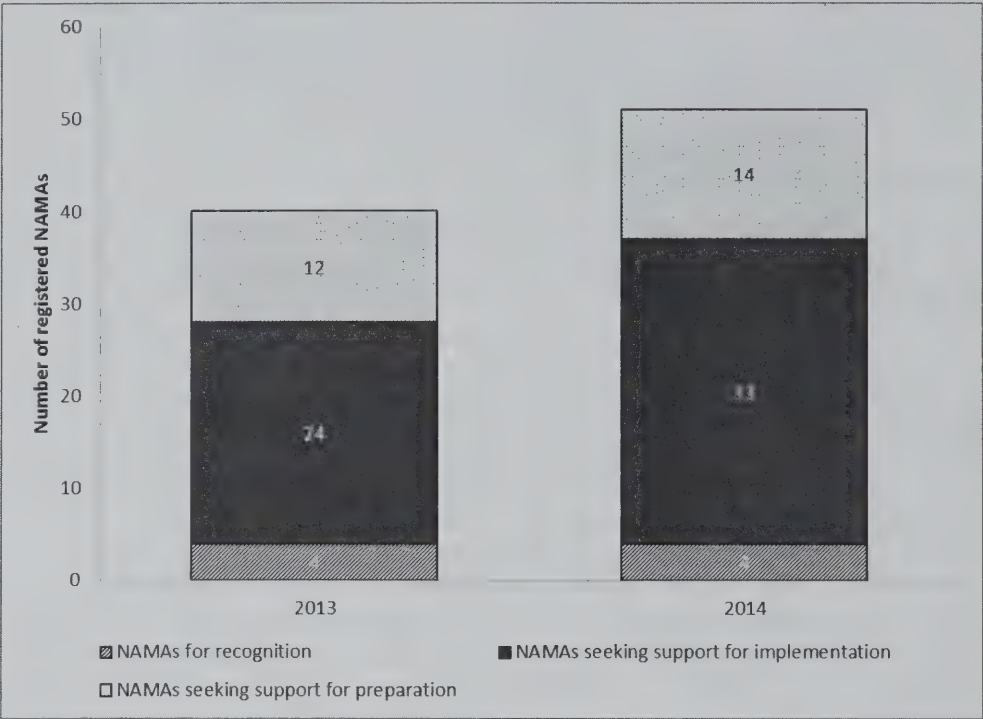
Nationally appropriate mitigation action entries by type and UNFCCC regional group

28. Nearly two thirds (33 entries, 65 per cent) of the registered NAMAs are seeking support for implementation, while 14 entries (27 per cent) are seeking support for preparation and 4 entries (8 per cent) for recognition. This distribution is similar to that in the previous year (60 per cent seeking support for implementation, 30 per cent seeking support for preparation and 10 per cent for recognition).

29. In the reporting period, most NAMA entries were recorded by Latin American and Caribbean States (19 entries, 37 per cent), and Eastern European States (15 entries, 29 per cent), followed by Asia-Pacific States (13 entries, 25 per cent) and African States (4 entries, 8 per cent). Latin American and Caribbean States and Eastern European States are the only groups to have registered all three categories of NAMAs.

30. In 2014 the number of NAMA entries for Latin American and Caribbean States increased by 6 or 46 per cent, against the previous year, followed by African States (increased by 1 entry, or 33 per cent), Asia-Pacific States (increased by 2 entries, or 18 per cent) and Eastern European States (increased by 2 entries, or 15 per cent). Figure 5 illustrates the distribution of NAMA entries by UNFCCC regional group, as well as entries from SIDS and LDCs.
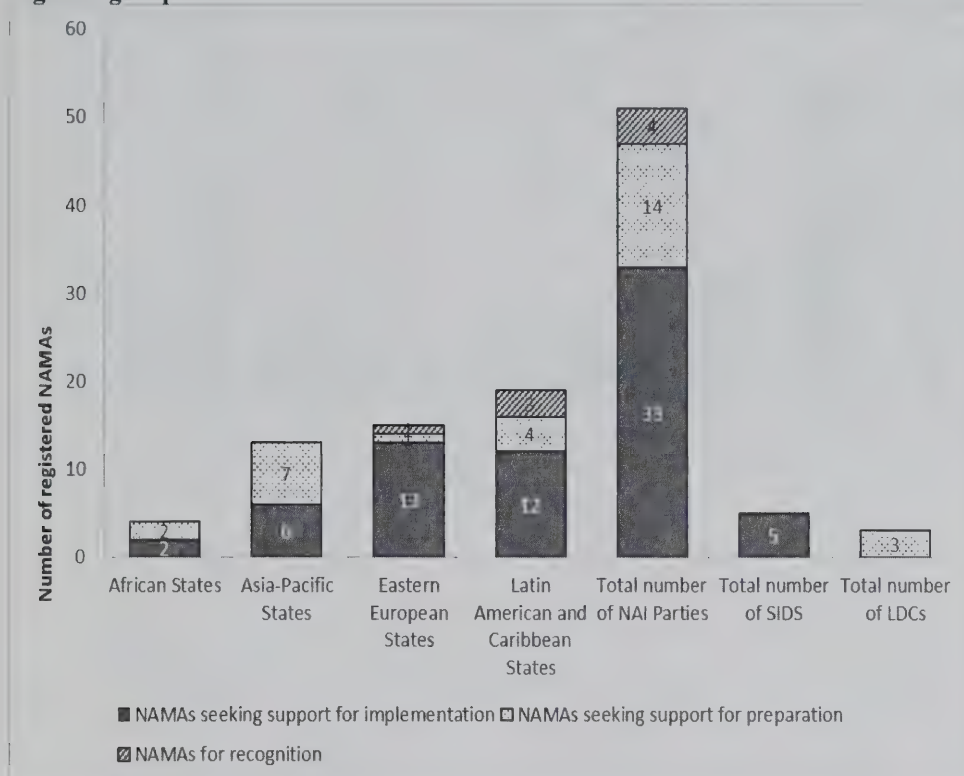
Figure 4

Registry entries by nationally appropriate mitigation action type in 2013 and 2014

Abbreviation: NAMAs = nationally appropriate mitigation actions.

Figure 5

Distribution of nationally appropriate mitigation action categories by UNFCCC regional group
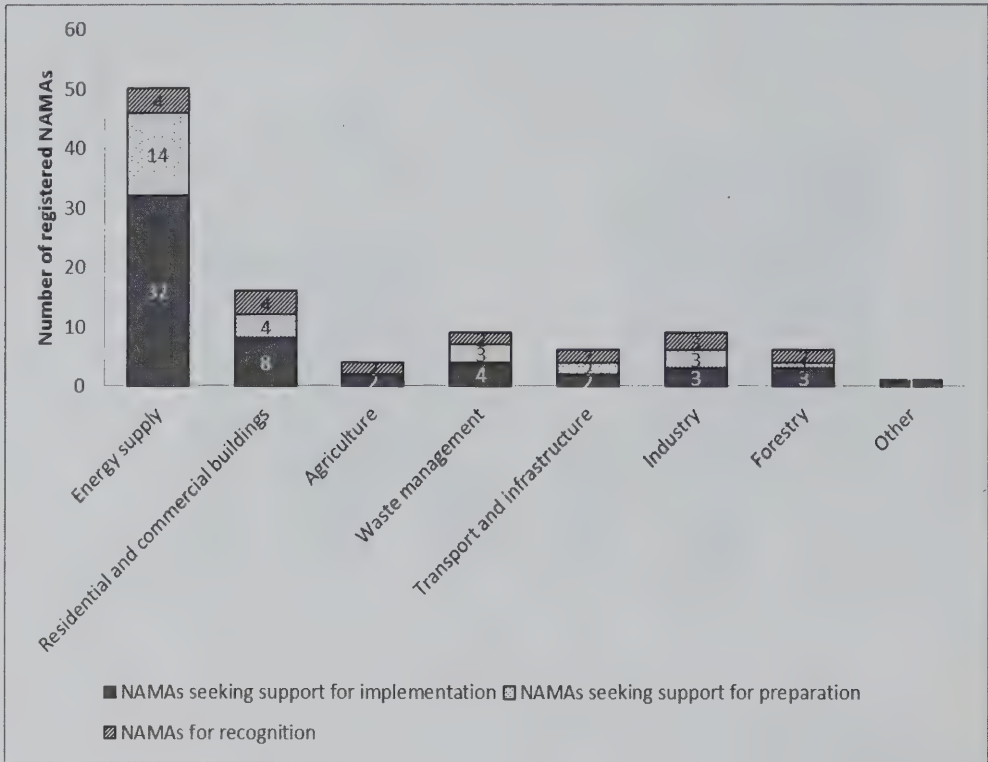

Abbreviations: NAI= non-Annex I, NAMAs = nationally appropriate mitigation actions, SIDS = small island developing States, LDCs = least developed countries.

Nationally appropriate mitigation action entries by sector technology and type of action[12]

31.   Most NAMA entries (50 entries, 50 per cent) have identified energy supply as an applicable sector, followed by residential and commercial buildings (16 entries, 16 per cent), waste management (9 entries, 9 per cent), industry (9 entries, 9 per cent), transport and infrastructure (6 entries, 6 per cent), and forestry (6 entries, 6 per cent). Figure 6 shows the distribution of NAMA entries by sector.

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[12]   Note that more than one sector, technology and type of action can be selected per NAMA entry.
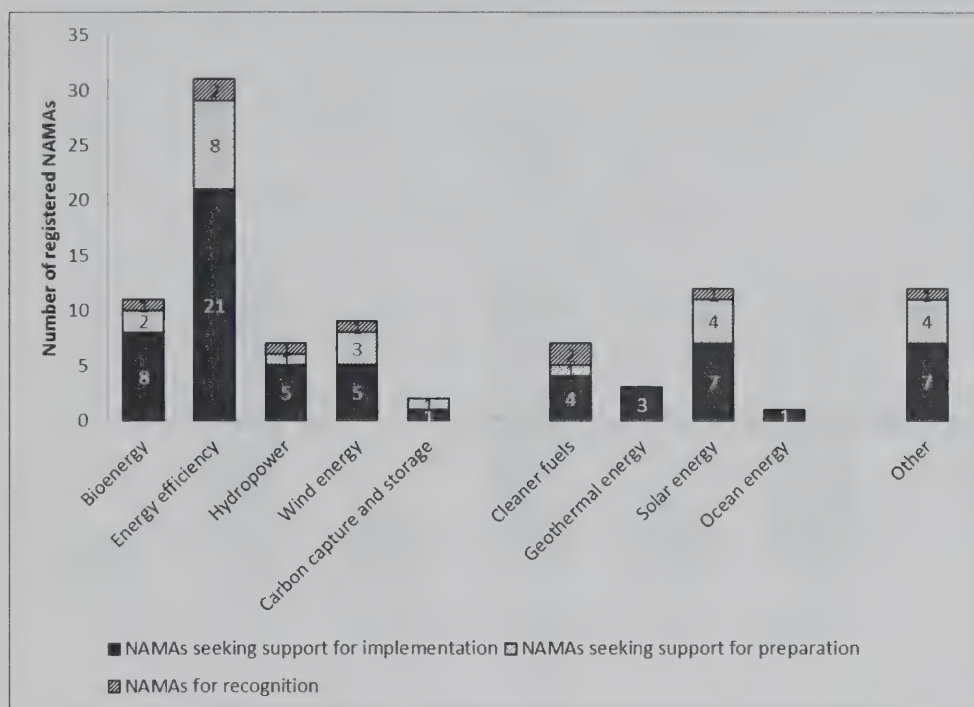
Figure 6
Distribution of nationally appropriate mitigation action by sector

Abbreviation: NAMAs = nationally appropriate mitigation actions.

32.   A total of 50 NAMA entries (98 per cent of all registered NAMAs) identified an applicable technology. Figure 7 presents the distribution of NAMAs by identified technology.

33.   .In the reporting period, energy efficiency is the technology specified in the largest number of NAMA entries (31 entries, 33 per cent), followed by solar energy (12 entries, 13 per cent) and bioenergy (12 entries, 12 per cent). In 2013, energy efficiency technology (55 per cent) was the dominating technology, followed by bioenergy (28 per cent) and solar energy (28 per cent).

Figure 7
Characterization of nationally appropriate mitigation action by technology

Abbreviation: NAMAs = nationally appropriate mitigation actions.

34.   In the reporting period, most NAMAs (35 entries, 36 per cent) are classified as national/sectoral policies or programmes, followed by investments in infrastructure (22 entries, 23 per cent), national/sectoral goals (20 entries, 20 per cent), and strategies (10 entries, 10 per cent). The trend is similar to that in 2013; however, the percentage has decreased compared with the previous year (national/sectoral policies or programmes (58 per cent), followed by investments in infrastructure (53 per cent) national/sectoral goals (40 per cent) and strategies (23 per cent)). Figure 8 provides a summary of the types of action specified in NAMA entries.
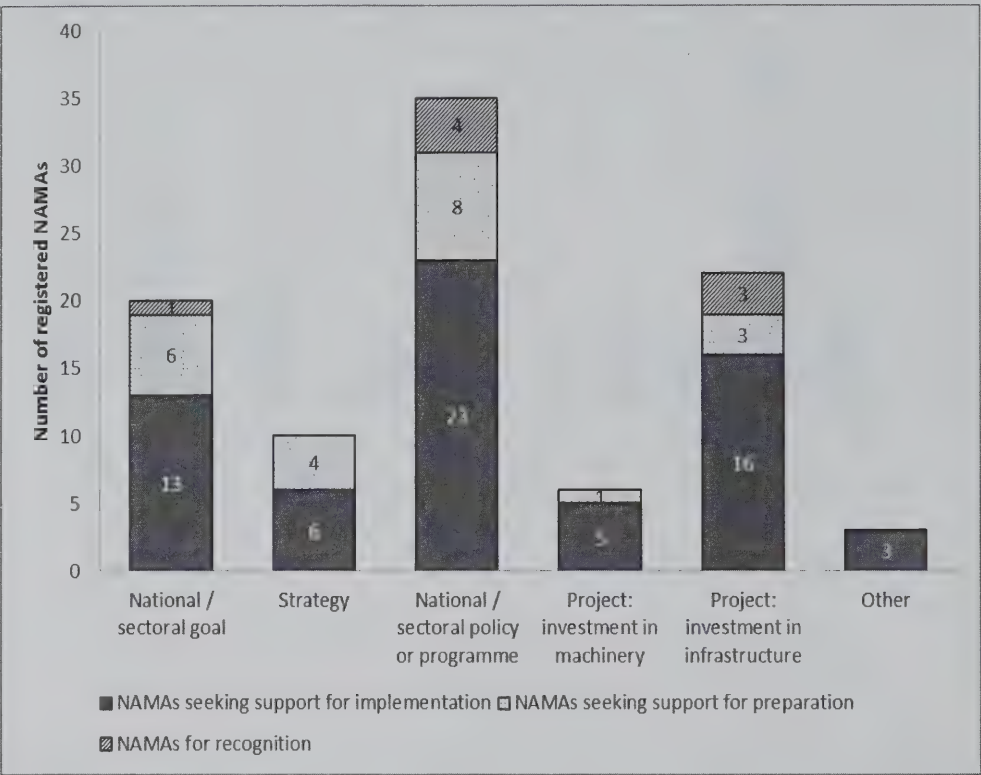
Figure 8
Distribution of nationally appropriate mitigation action by type of action

Abbreviation: NAMAs = nationally appropriate mitigation actions.

Greenhouse gas coverage and emission reductions

35.   More than half of the NAMA entries (31 entries, 61 per cent) specified the greenhouse gases they cover. Carbon dioxide is covered by the majority of NAMA entries (29 entries, 57 per cent), followed by methane (7 entries, 14 per cent).

36.   The registry allows the user to express greenhouse gas emission reductions from NAMAs in millions of tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO_2 eq). This can be done on a total or annual basis.

37.   A total of 18 entries (56 per cent) indicated emission reductions in Mt CO_2 eq and 14 entries (46 per cent) specified Mt CO_2 eq per year.[13]

38.   An estimation of the total emission reductions reflected in the registry (e.g. a sum of the data from all the entries) is not possible at this stage owing to the use of different standards, indicators and time frames, as well as to certain other issues. However, the following can be said about the estimated reductions:

    (a)   NAMAs seeking support for implementation: total emission reductions range from 0.058 Mt CO_2 eq to 56 Mt CO_2 eq; annual emission reductions range from 0.00061 Mt CO_2 eq per year to 1,100,000 Mt CO_2 eq per year;

    (b)   NAMAs for recognition: one entry expressed the reduction as a total amount of emissions (18.4 Mt CO_2 eq). For the other entries, annual values are provided for emission reductions, which range from 0.275 Mt CO_2 eq per year to 5.2 Mt CO_2 eq per year.

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[13] Percentages based on the 32 implementation and recognition NAMAs recorded in the registry.

Time frames

39.   The registry allows users to specify the time frame for completion of their NAMAs. Eighty-eight per cent of the entries presented information on time frames.

40.   Entries on preparation range from 3 to 84 months (median of 18 months), entries on implementation from 1 to 20 months (median of 5 months), and on recognition from 3 to 10 months (median of 8 months).

Total cost of nationally appropriate mitigation actions

41.   The registry allows users to record information on the costs of preparing or implementing NAMAs.

42.   Table 3 summarizes information on the total cost of NAMAs by type and UNFCCC regional group. A total of 46 entries (90 per cent) specified the total cost involved.

43.   As noted in paragraph 16 above, it is difficult to sum up the data provided in different entries owing to the use of different assumptions, methods and standards, and these figures should be treated as estimates. In addition to the information in this table, the following can be stated:

(a)   In 2014 the total costs of preparation range from USD 78,000 to USD 7,000,000, compared with a range of USD 200,000 to USD 1,250,000 in 2013;

(b)   In 2014 the total costs of implementation range from USD 500,000 to USD 4,250,000,000, compared with USD 1,358,000 to USD 1,234,000,000 in 2013.

Table 3
Total cost of nationally appropriate mitigation action by type and regional group

	Estimated full cost (USD)
NAMAs seeking support for preparation	
African States	1 040 000
Asia-Pacific States	9 150 000
Eastern European States	100 000
Latin American and Caribbean States	2 578 000
Total	**12 868 000**
NAMAs seeking support for implementation	
African States	4 250 500 000
Asia-Pacific States	1 372 070 351
Eastern European States	2 754 243 084
Latin American and Caribbean States	5 048 147 651
Total	**13 424 961 086**
Other NAMAs – for recognition	
African States	No entries for this region
Asia-Pacific States	No entries for this region
Eastern European States	1 000 000
Latin American and Caribbean States	5 036 500
Total	**6 036 500**
Grand total	**13 443 865 586**

Abbreviation: NAMAs = nationally appropriate mitigation actions.

44.	In 2014 the sum of the estimated full cost of all types of NAMAs is approximately USD 13,443.86 million, representing a 119 per cent increase, compared with USD 6,123 million in 2013. NAMAs seeking support for implementation have the highest total cost (USD 13,424.96 million) followed by NAMAs seeking support for preparation (USD 12,86 million) and NAMAs for recognition (USD 6,03 million).

Incremental cost of nationally appropriate mitigation actions

45.	The registry allows the user to record information on the incremental cost of NAMAs. A total of 11 entries (22 per cent) provided this information, all of which were NAMAs recorded for implementation.

46.	In 2014 incremental costs range from USD 4,831,000 to USD 1,300,000,000, with an average of USD 193,268,277, compared with USD 11,800,000 to USD 500,000,000, with an average of USD 97,200,000, in 2013. In 2014 these costs represent between 0.23 per cent and 61 per cent of the full cost of the relevant NAMAs, with an average of 9 per cent; in 2013 the incremental costs represented between 7 and 63 per cent of the full cost of the relevant NAMAs, with an average of 36 per cent.

Support sought for nationally appropriate mitigation actions

47.	In accordance with COP decisions, the registry allows users to specify three categories of support: financial, technology and capacity-building.

48.	Of all the NAMA entries seeking support, 44 of them (86 per cent) specified an amount for financial support, 13 entries (25 per cent) for technology support and 10 entries (20 per cent) for capacity-building support.

49.	Table 4 provides a summary of support being sought under each category and by UNFCCC regional group. As noted at the beginning of this chapter, the figures in this table are estimated.

Table 4

Support sought for nationally appropriate mitigation action by type and grouping

UNFCCC regional group by NAMA category	Sum of financial support (USD)	Sum of technology support (USD)	Sum of capacity-building support (USD)
NAMAs seeking support for preparation	11 695 000	1 410 000	1 350 100
African States	80 000	260 000	700 000
Asia-Pacific States	10 400 000	1 150 000	600 100
Eastern European States	1 00 000	No entries for this region	No entries for this region
Latin American and Caribbean States	1 115 000	No entries for this region	50 000
NAMAs seeking support for implementation	5 133 020 491	1 298 712 603	13 263 000
African States	288 600 000	200 000	No entries for this region
Asia-Pacific States	389 785 552	32 000 000	10 000 000
Eastern European States	2 495 662 000	1 081 500 000	No entries for this region
Latin American and Caribbean States	1 958 972 939	185 012 603	3 263 000
Grand total	5 144 715 491	1 300 122 603	14 613 100

Abbreviation: NAMAs = nationally appropriate mitigation actions.

Financial support sought for nationally appropriate mitigation actions

50.   Eighty-six per cent of NAMA entries seeking support have indicated the amount of financial support sought. As indicated in table 4, during this reporting period a total of USD 5,144.71 million of financial support is being sought by the proponents of these NAMAs, representing a 23 per cent increase compared with USD 4173 million in the previous year. Most financial support is being sought for the implementation of NAMAs (USD 5,133.02 million), followed by the preparation of NAMAs (USD 11.69 million).

51.   In the case of NAMAs seeking support for preparation, most financial support is being sought by Asia-Pacific States (USD 10.4 million) followed by Latin American and Caribbean States (USD 1.11 million). Most financial support for the implementation of NAMAs is being sought by Eastern European States (USD 2,495.66 million), followed by Latin American and Caribbean States (USD 1,958.97 million), Asia-Pacific States (USD 389.78 million) and African States (USD 288.6 million).

52.   Table 5 shows the range of financial support sought for implementation and preparation of NAMAs.
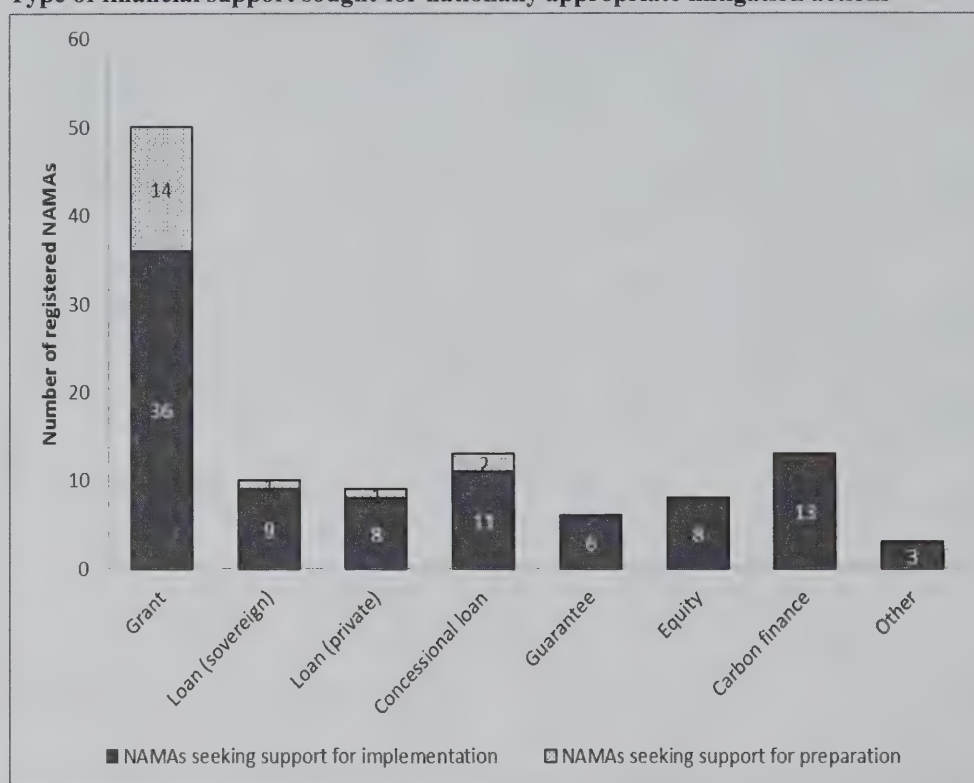
Table 5
Financial support sought for nationally appropriate mitigation actions

NAMA category	*Number of NAMAs*	Range (USD)		*Total (USD)*
		Minimum	*Maximum*	
Preparation	14	40 000	7 000 000	11 695 000
Implementation	32	300 000	954 000 000	5 133 020 491

Abbreviation: NAMAs = nationally appropriate mitigation actions.

53.   In 2014 most NAMAs are requesting grants (50 entries), followed by resources from concessional loans (13 entries) and carbon finance (13 entries). Figure 9 summarizes the type of financial support sought for NAMAs.

Figure 9

Type of financial support sought for nationally appropriate mitigation actions

Abbreviation: NAMAs = nationally appropriate mitigation actions.

Technology support sought for nationally appropriate mitigation actions

54.   In 2014 a total of USD 1,300.12 million of technical support is being sought by the proponents of NAMAs compared with USD 21 million in the previous year. Most financial support is being sought for the implementation of NAMAs (USD 1,298.71 million) followed by the preparation of NAMAs (USD 1.41 million).

55.   For the preparation of NAMAs, most technical support is being sought by Asia-Pacific States (USD 1.15 million), followed by African States (USD 0.26 million). Latin American and Caribbean States and Eastern European States did not specify the technical support required. In the case of NAMAs seeking support for implementation, most technical support is being sought by Eastern European States (USD 1,081.5 million), followed by Latin American and Caribbean States (USD 185.01 million), Asia-Pacific States (USD 32 million) and African States (USD 0.2 million).

56.   Table 6 illustrates the distribution of technology support sought by NAMA type.

Table 6

Technology support sought for nationally appropriate mitigation actions

NAMA category	Number of NAMAs	Range (USD)		Total (USD)
		Minimum	*Maximum*	
Preparation	5	60 000	500 000	1 410 000
Implementation	8	125 290	954 000 000	1 298 712 603

Abbreviation: NAMAs = nationally appropriate mitigation actions.

Capacity-building support sought for nationally appropriate mitigation actions

57.   Proponents of NAMAs can specify the amount and type of capacity-building support for their NAMAs. Capacity-building can be expressed in monetary terms or as person-hours. More than 50 per cent of proponents of NAMAs seeking support have indicated that some type of capacity-building support is sought, but only 20 per cent[14] have indicated the amount sought.

58.   During the reporting period, USD 14.61 million of capacity-building support is being sought by the proponents of NAMAs. Most support is being sought for the implementation of NAMAs (USD 13.26 million), followed by the preparation of NAMAs (USD 1.35 million).

59.   In the case of NAMAs seeking support for preparation, most support is being sought by African States (USD 0.7 million), followed by Asia-Pacific States (USD 0.6 million) and Latin American and Caribbean States (USD 0.05 million). Eastern European States did not specify capacity-building support. For the implementation of NAMAs, most support is being sought by Asia-Pacific States (USD 10 million) followed by Latin American and Caribbean States (USD 3.26 million), whereas Eastern European States and African States did not specify capacity-building support. The amount of capacity-building support being sought is shown in table 7.

Table 7

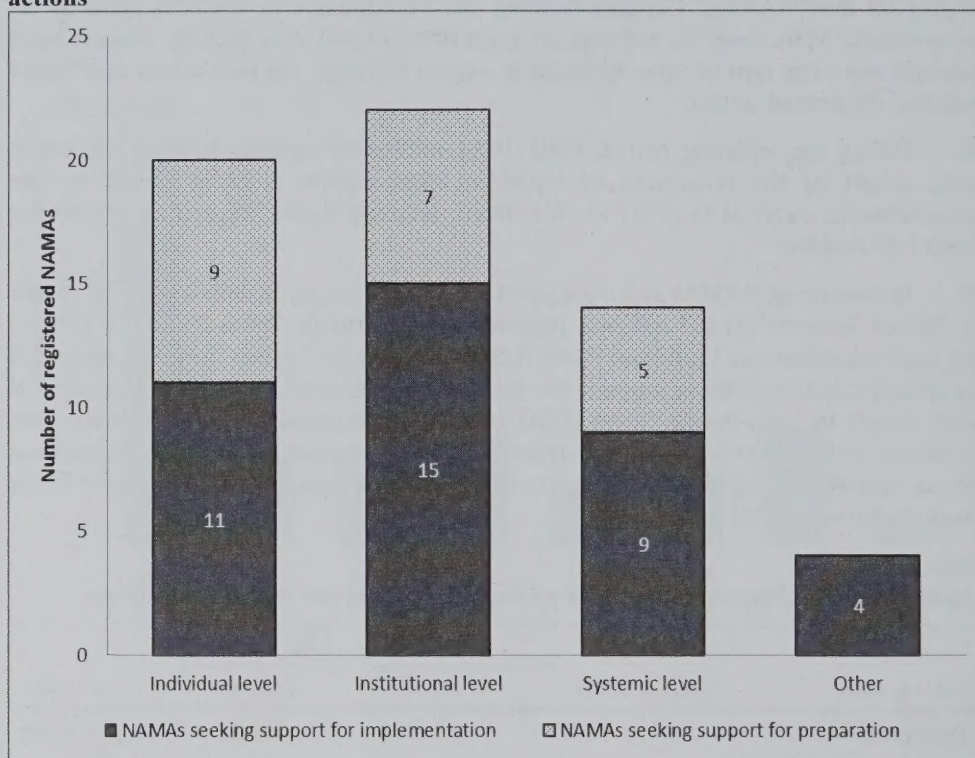**Capacity-building support sought for nationally appropriate mitigation actions**

NAMA category	Number of NAMAs	Range (USD)		Total (USD)
		Minimum	Maximum	
Preparation	7	50 000	600 000	1 350 000
Implementation	3	1 500 000	10 000 000	13 263 000

Abbreviations: NAMAs = nationally appropriate mitigation actions.

60.   Figure 10 illustrates the types of capacity-building support sought. Such support for the preparation and implementation of NAMAs is most commonly sought at the institutional level, followed by the individual and systemic levels.

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[14]   This figure includes one entry that lists the amount of support sought in hours rather than currency.

Figure 10
Type of capacity-building support sought for nationally appropriate mitigation actions

Abbreviation: NAMAs = nationally appropriate mitigation actions.

2. Entries on support

61.   In 2014, 10 entries on support were recorded in the registry. Six additional entries on support were recorded in 2014 on top of the four entries on support recorded in 2013. Table 8 provides a summary of the sources of support registered in the registry.

Table 8
Summary of sources of support recorded in the nationally appropriate mitigation action registry

Source of support	Origin	Support available
Climate-related official development assistance (ODA) funding	Germany	Grant and concessional loans for nationally appropriate mitigation action (NAMA) preparation in all countries
International Climate Initiative	Germany	Grants and loans for NAMA preparation in all countries
NAMA Facility	Germany/United Kingdom	Grant and concessional loans for NAMA implementation in all countries
Global Environment Facility Trust Fund	International	Grants for NAMA preparation and implementation in all countries

EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund	12 European Union (EU) countries	Grants, guarantee and equity for NAMA preparation in Eastern European, Middle Eastern and North African countries
Latin American Investment Facility	EU	Grant and loan for implementation of NAMAs in Latin American and Caribbean countries
Neighbourhood Investment Facility	EU	Grants, guarantee and equity for NAMA preparation in Eastern European and North African countries
Austrian NAMA Initiative	Austria	Grant and carbon finance for preparation of NAMAs in African countries, least developed countries and small island developing States
Support for activities related to the sustainable management of forests	Austria	Grant for implementation of NAMAs in the Caucasus region
ODA for climate change measures	Japan	Grant, concessional loans and technical assistance for preparation of NAMAs in all countries

3. **Entries on matching of nationally appropriate mitigation actions with support sources**

62. During the reporting period, the registry recorded two entries on the matching of NAMAs with support sources in the registry, compared with no entries in the previous year. The secretariat has prepared a separate report on support sources and the extent of matching of NAMAs with support sources, as requested by the SBI.[15] Table 9 provides a summary of the matching of NAMAs with support sources in the registry.

Table 9

Summary of supported nationally appropriate mitigation action in the registry

Origin	Support source	Nationally appropriate mitigation actions	Parties	Type of support	Amount of support (USD)
Austria	Support for activities related to sustainable management of forests	Adaptive sustainable forest management in the Borjomi-Bakuriani forest district	Georgia	Financial	1 940 492
International	Global Environment Facility Trust Fund	Nationally appropriate mitigation actions for low-carbon end-use sectors in Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan	Financial	100 000

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[15] FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.24.